

J.O. Emeison.

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THE

IDEAL;

A COLLECTION OF NEW MUSIC,

CONSISTING OF

Duets, Quartets, Hymn-Tunes, Anthems, E'cc.,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL AND COMPLETE COURSE OF

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

DESIGNED FOR

SINGING SCHOOLS, MUSICAL INSTITUTES, CONVENTIONS, ETC.

BY

L. O. EMERSON.

BOSTON:

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LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

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Publisher's Preface.

Theorems do not lie, and perhaps we can give no better impulse to the circulation of what is believed to be not only the newest, but the best Church Music Book of Mr. Emerson, than to rehearse his former successes. Of Mr. Emerson's Harmon's Judah, were sold 100,000 copies! Jubilate, 100,000 copies! Choral Tribute, 100,000 copies! These figures are, of course, not accurate to a copy, but they are not exaggerated, and very nearly express the circulation of the first of these well known church music books of this very able compiler.

Of the newer books that have been issued, it may confidently be announced that they are steadily advancing toward the above figures, with the strong probability of equaling them in an equal number of years after publication.

Such a general success can mean only one thing, and that is, that Mr. Emerson has the happy faculty of hitting the key-note of the public taste unfailingly, and every time; and one may safely foretell a bright future for the new book, which has the advantage over all others of two years added experience.

A success in another line has been equally marked. Mr. Emerson's first School Song Book ("The Golden Wreath"), having reached the enormous sale of 300,000 copies. This statement may well bring into special notice his new Song Bells, for Common Schools.

It is understood that The Herald of Praise, and The Ideal, are companion books, made on the same plan, and with a general similarity of contents; the Ideal being a smaller and lower priced book than the Herald of Praise, and more especially fitted for Singing Classes.

PART I.

MUSICAL NOTATION.

REMARKS.

When we began work upon the rudimental department of this book, our first intentions were to leave out entirely all theoretical matter and begin at once upon the practical; believing, as we do, that much valuable time spent in theorizing could be much better employed in singing. But, as quite a number of teachers have expressed a desire for a short elementary treatise, we have inserted in a more condensed form than usual, all of the principal ideas relating to musical notation, leaving the teacher to use his own discretion in regard to their introduction.

The principal object of a singing school is to learn to read music readily; and it is practice, not theorizing that enables one to do this. Talk little, sing much.

1. Notes represent tones; Rests indicate silence.

EXAMPLE OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Whole note >, Half note ?, Quarter note ?, Eighth note ?, Sixteenth note ?.

Whole rest =, Half rest =, Quarter rest , Eighth rest , Sixteenth rest .

2. A Dot (•) placed after a note or rest, adds one half to its value, thus:

A dotted half note (? ') is equal to three quarters (? ? ?) or (? ?)

A dotted quarter (? ') is equal to three eighths (? ? ?) or (? ?)

3. When two dots (..) are placed after notes or rests, the second dot adds one half the value of the first.

The Staff consists of five parallel horizontal lines and the spaces between the lines. Each line and space is called a Degree, and numbered from the lowest upward. Short lines above and below the staff are sometimes used, called added lines.

THE STAFF ILLUSTRATED.

| Lines. | Spaces. | Degrees. | Added = Lines. |
|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
| 3 4 | 2 3 4 | | - 1 - 9 |
| -1 | | 1 2 3 | |

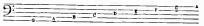
- The Degrees of the Staff are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet; A, B, C, D, E, F, G. By these letters the absolute pitch of tones is determined.
- 6. Characters called Clefs are used to locate the letters on the staff. There are three in general use, viz: Treble Clef. Trenor Clef. Bass Clef.

The following diagram shows the position of the letters with the G Clef.

7. The Tenor Clef fixes the letters in the same position as the G Clef.

Note. The object in using the Tenor clef is, that the tenors may have a clef of their own, and thus be enabled at all times to determine which is their part. This Clef was first introduced in books in this country about thirty years ago, and has been used more or less by different authors since then.

8. The F Clef fixes the position of the letters on the staff, as follows;



- 0. A series of eight tones in a particular order of succession is called a Diatonic Scale.
- Note. Scale—from the Latin Scala—signifying a ladder, or series of steps.

 Note. Diatonic—from two Greek words—signifying through the tones, or from tone to tone.
- Tones are named as regards their relation to each other, from the names
 of numbers, one, two, three, &c., and also by the Italian syllables, Do, Re, MI,
 Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.
- 11. They are named as regards their position or absolute plich, by the named of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E F, ε

THE DIATONIC SCALE.

| | _ |
|-------|-------|
| | |
| 1 | 2.2.0 |
| 1 | 000 |
| J-0-0 | 0-0- |

Numeral name. Î 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1.
Syllable name. Do Re Mi Fa Sol La SI Do Do Si La Sol Fa Mi Re Do.
Permanent name. C D E F G A B C C B A G F E D C.
Norse. The Scale of C is called the Natural Diatonic Scale, because neither tharps or flats are required in its formation.

12. A portion of time consisting of two or more regular beats or pulsations is talled a Measure. Measures are represented to the eye by spaces, which are separated from each other by short vertical lines across the staff, called Bars.

| | EXAMPLE. | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|------|
| Bar. | Bar. | Bar. | |
| Measure. Meas | ure Meas | ureMeas | ure. |

13. There are four kinds of measures in general use, indicated by a fraction placed on the staff at the beginning of a piece of music.

Double Measure. Triple Measure. Quadruple Measure. Sextuple Measure.

The upper figure shows the number of beats in a measure, and the lower figure shows the kind of notes that belong to each part of the measure.

14. Beating Time, is indicating the different parts of a measure by a motion of the hand.

Double measure, requires two motions or beats, Down, Up. Triple measure, three; Down, Left, Up. Quadruple measure, four; Down, Left, Right, Up. Sextuple measure, six; Down, Left, Left, Right, Up. Up.

15. In the performance of music it is natural to give some tones with more force than others. This is called Accent.

16. Double and Triple measure are accented on the first part. Quadruple measure on the first and third parts; and Sextuple on the first and fourth parts.

ACCENT is quite as important in singling as in speaking. If the poetry be regular in its construction, and is correctly adapted to the music, the accentuation of the two will correspond. If otherwise, the musical accent must, as a rule, be made to conform to that of the language.

17. A Triplet is a group of three notes, with the figure 3 placed above or below *Called Compound Triple measure. (Called Compound Quadruple measure,

them, and should be performed in the time of two of the same kind, thus; The Triplet $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is equal to $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The Triplet of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is equal to $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

18. Dots across the staff thus, indicate that the music is to be repeated.

19. The Hold (\(\sigma\)) shows that the note or rest over or under which it is placed, should be prolonged at the pleasure of the leader.

20. The Tie () is used when two or more notes on the same degree are to be sung to one syllable. Example.

21. The Slur () ls made like the Tie and is used to connect two or more notes on different degrees of the staff. Example.

22. $Da\ Capo$, or D.C. means begin again at the beginning and end at the word Fine.

23. Dal Seano, or D.S. means return to the sign (\$\mathbb{C}_*)

24. When a tune commences on a unaccented part of the measure, and continues through an accented part, it is said to be syncopated, and should always be

25. When a series of notes are performed in a very distinct manner, they are said to be Stacato; (Stac-kah-to.) and are indicated by points, thus: ('''1)

26. Half-stacco is indicated by dots, thus: (...)

27. A piece of music may commence with either part of the measure; but any leficiency found in the first measure, must be made up in the last.

28. The Whole rest is used to fill a measure of any kind.

29. A Double Bar shows the end of a strain of music or a line of poetry.

30. A Close denotes the end of a piece of music.

31. A Brace is used to connect the parts designed to move together

32. Staffs connected by a brace are called a score.

INTERVALS.

33. The difference of pitch between any two icnes, is called an Interval, -as, from 1 to 2, 1 to 4, 5 to 8, &c. The Interval between two consecutive tones of the Scale is called a second, -as, from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, &c. By listening attentively to the scale, we discover that the intervals between 3 and 4, 7 and 8 are less than the others. The greater intervals are called Major Seconds, and the smaller, Minor Seconds. By some writers these are called Steps and half-steps, others call them Tones, and Semitones. What term is employed is of comparatively little account, if the learners are made to discern by the ear the difference in the

34. In the Major Scale (the only one thus far explained,) the Minor Seconds occur between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8; the remaining five being Major.

35. The interval from one degree of the staff to the next, is called a second, as we have already seen. An interval that embraces three degrees of the staff, is called a Third; an interval embracing four degrees is called a Fourth, and so on.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

36. Between the tones of the Scale which form the interval of a Major second, an intermediate, or Chromatic tone may be introduced; thus forming another scale consisting of thirteen tones and twelve intervals of a Minor second each: this is called the Chromatic scale. Instead of forming an additional number of degrees for the purpose of representing the intermediate tones, it is customary to represent them on the same degrees of the staff on which the Diatonic tones are represented, by prefixing to the letters or numerals a qualifying sign called a Sharp (2) or a Flat (2). See Scale below.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE: NUMERALS, LETTERS AND SYLLABLES

| Ascending. | | | | | | | | | Descending. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|---------|----------|----|
| 1 | - Ja- | - | -45 | -0- | 0 | #2 | -6- | -04 | 0 | 20 | -9 | 2 | -0 | -0- | -20- | 2 | bo | 0- | 10 | - | | 50 | | | |
| C Do | C# | D Re | D) Ri | E Mi | F Fa | Fi | G Sol | G∦ Si | A La | A∦ Li | B Si | C Do | C Do | B Sl | B2 Se | A La | A2 Le | G Sol | G2 Sa | F Fa | E Mi | Eb Me | D Re | Db Ra | C, |
| Note. | The s | 2 yllable | s ascer | 3 nding, | 4 are pr | #4 onoun | 5 ced Do | a≱5 oe. De | 6 e. Rav | Ree. | 7 &c · | 8 in the | 8 se dese | 7 | 27 Doo | 6 | 26 Som T | 5 -b T - | 25 | 4 | 3 | 2 3 | 0 | ho | 4 |

ronounced Doe, Dee, Ray, Ree, &c.; in those descending, Doe, See, Say, Lah, Lay, Sole, Say, Fah, Mee, May, Ray, Rah, Doe. NOTE 2. The teacher should impress upon the minds of his pupils the fact that C is not C elevated, and that D2 is not D depressed; but that the tone C or D2 is an independant tone, being in pitch between C and D, and so of the other letters.

Although the singing of the Chromatic scale ascending and descending is a somewhat difficult thing, yet with a teacher who can give the chromatic scale accurately with the voice, or what is generally better, with the aid of an instrument, a class of fair ability may be easily educated up to it; and it affords a fine training

87. The Natural () is used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat. Example. 38. The Double Sharp (x) or Double Flat (22) is used

to sharp or flat a note which has been previously sharped or flatted, thus; 39. The influence of a #, 2 or # extends through the measure in which it appears.

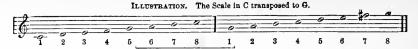
TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

40. When any other letter than C be taken as one, the Scale is said to be Transposed. The Transposition of the Scale, therefore, consists in changing the pitch or in taking some other pitch besides C, as one, or as the foundation of the Scale,

A Scale is in the key of the letter which is taken as one. If C be taken as one, or basis of a scale, it is called the Scale or key of C; If D, key of D, &c.

In transposing the Scale, we must preserve or retain the order of intervals, as in the Scale of C; 1. e., from 3 to 4, and from 7 to 8 must be Minor Seconds; all the others Major. To accomplish this, we must reject some of the tones in the key from which the transposition is to be made, and use instead certain intermediate tones.

The first transposition of the Scale is forward by fifths, from C to G; i. e., G is taken as one or the bas's of the Scale



Do re ml fa sol la si do. do re ml fa sol la si do.

In the above diagram it will be observed that the tone F sharp is used instead of the tone F, that we may preserve the same order of intervals as in C; as the interval from six to seven must be a Major Second, and from seven to eight, a Minor Second. The same method is followed in all the transpositions by Sharps.

In every succeeding transposition an additional Sharp will be required upon the seventh, for the reason given in the transposition from C to G.

The Sharps or Flats used in transposition, are written immediately after the Clefs, at the commencement of a plece of music, and are called the Signature. (sign) of

the key.

Note: Let it be remembered that any note or motes sharped or flatted, as designated by the signature, continue so through the entire piece, unless the effect of these

is cancelled by the use of other accidentals, (Sharps, Flats, or Naturals.)

41 KEY of F. The first transposition of the scale by flats is from C to F; i. e., the pitch F is taken as One. The pitches required in this key to secure the proper

41 KEY of F. The first transposition of the scale by flats is from C to F₁, e., the pitch F is taken as One. The pitches required in this key to secure the proper order of Intervals for the scale, are F, G, A, B₂, C, D, E, F. By comparing the pitch intervals and the scale intervals, we find that when F is one, G must be two; because the pitch G is a major second higher than F, and two should be a major second higher than one. For a Similar reason, A will be three.

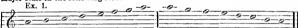
Why will B2 be four? As four must be a minor second higher than three, and B is a major second higher than A, if A be three, B cannot be four, as it is a minor second too high. Take then, a pitch which is a minor second lower than B, which is B2.

minor second too high. Take then, a pitch which is a inner second lower than B, which is As there is one flatted letter in the scale of F, the signature of this key will be one flat.



MINOR SCALE.

42. The Minor scale has undergone various changes. It existed long before the Major scale in the following form.



This was derived from one of the ancient Greek systems and was afterwards incorporated into the old Church song. The peculiarity of this ancient scale, to our ears, is, that it possesses no Leading-Tone a Minor second below the Tonic.

This Leading-Tone is an essential feature of the modern form of the scale. It was found that, if a sharp (2) was placed before G in the scale given in Ex. 1, the interval from F2 to 62 would, in fact, be an augmented second; and this interval being at that time considered inadmissable, the F3 was used instead of F; so the next form of the Minor scale stood thus:



This form (Ex. 2.) while sounding agreeable when ascending, very strongly suggested the Major scale in descending: and was therefore changed to this.



It was argued, "that a leaning tone, or tone leading up to the tonic could not possibly be wanted when coming down. (Ex. 3.) So Gg might as well be made Gg, and the

next tone by being made F' would restore the sense of being in the minor mode."

This form of the minor scale is still in use, and is called The Melodic Minor; but owing to the gradual introduction by composers of the beautiful melodic progression Ex. 4.

The mind began to associate.

F' and G' as essential parts

of the scale of A Minor.

and although the following was not so commonly found in melodies as that given in Ex. 3. It was impossible to object to its admission as a portion of the mere succession of scale tones.

The most modern form of the scale, and the only one we shall use in this work is the following: called the Harmonic Minor.



Interval between 6 and 7 is called an augmented second, which is equal to one Major and one Minor second. All the others are Major Seconds.

52. The above scale (Ex. 6.) has, out of its seven tones, six which belong to the key of C: It is therefore called the Relative Minor of the key of C.

53. Every Major Scale or key has its Relative Minor, and every Minor its Relative Major, and both have the same signature or sign. The Relative Minor to any Major Scale is founded upon its sixth; and the Relative Major to any Minor Scale is founded upon its third.

TERMS AND SIGNS OF EXPRESSION.

PIANO, or its abbreviation P., a mifies a soft tone.

PIANISSIMO, or PP., very soft.

MEZZO (pronounced Metzo,) or M., a medium force of tone.

FORTE, or F., a loud tone.

FORTISSIMO, or FF., very loud

MEZZO PIANO, or MP., st. sifies middling soft.

MEZZO FORTE, or MF., signifies middling loud.

A tone, began softly, and gradually increasing in power, is called a Ches-CENDO, marked Cres., or

An inversion of the Crescendo is called a DIMINUENDO, and is marked Dim, or

A gradual increase of tone, immediately followed by a gradual diminish, is called a Swell.,

Sforzando, abbreviated SFZ, or the sign >, \lor , \land , signifies a sudden increase or force of tone.

A tone commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an Organ Tone: it may be indicated by parallel lines, thus:

When a passage is performed in a smooth, gliding and connected manner. the term Legato, (pronounced Le-gah-to,) or Tie _ is used.

EXPLANATION AND PRONUNCIATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.*

A-In, for, at, with, &c. Accelerando-(A-tchel-e-ran-do:) moving faster. | Finale-(Fee-nah-le:) the final movement. and faster

ACCENTO-(A-tchayn-to:) accent, accented.

ADAGIO-(A-dah-jo:) slow.

AD LIBITUM, or ad lib. - at pleasure.

ALLEGRO-(Al-lay-gro;) a quick movement.

Allegretto-(Al-lay-gray-to:) less quick than al- | LARGHETTO-(Lar-get-o:) not so slow as large. legro.

ANDANTE-(An-dan-te;) distinct; rather slow. Andantino-(An-dan-tee-no:) quicker than an- Maestoso-Majestically. dante.

A TEMPO-(Ah-tem-po:) in time.

Bis-(Bese :) twice.

CALANDO-(Ca-lan-do;) dlminish and retard.

CANTABILE-(Can-tah-bee-le;) elegant, graceful. Con-(Cone, long o;) with.

CON SPIRITO-(Spir-ito;) with spirit.

CODA -an additional close of a composition.

DA CAPO-(Da-cah-po or D. C.;) go to the beginning. DAL SEGNO-(Dal-say-no or D.S.;) go to the sign.

DOLCE-(Dol-tche ') soft, sweet, delicate.

FINE-(Fo-ne;) end.

others imitating.

GRAVE-(Grah-ve;) slow and solemn.

GIUSTO-(Je-us-to;) in just, equal, steady time, LARGO-a slow movement.

LEGATO-(Le-gah-to:) smooth and connected.

LENTO-(Layn-to;) slow and gliding.

Moderately.

Obligato-(Ob-le-gah-to;) necessary, indispensable.

PLA-(Pec-a:) more.

PIA Mosso-(Pee-ah-moso; more rapidly.

PRESTO-Quick.

Prestissimo-Very quick.

PRIMO-(Pree-mo;) first. PASTOBALE-(Pas-to-rah-le; In a genial style.

PIACERE-(Pee-a-tche-re:) gay and graceful. RALLENTANDO, or RALL-Slower by degrees. RECITATIVE-In speaking style.

RITARD-Slower and slower.

SENZA-Without

FUGUE-(G as in get;) a flight; one part leading, SENZA ORGANO-Without organ. Solo-For one voice or instrument.

Soli-(So-lee;) plural of solo. Solfeggio-Vocal exercise.

Sostenuto-(Sos-te-nu-to:) sustained.

Soro-Under. Soto Voce-With subdued voice.

SUBITO-(Su-bee-to:) quick.

SCHERZO-(Skert-zo;) in a playful manner.

TEMPO-Time.

TRIO-(Tree-o;) for three parts.

TUTTI-(Tut-tee;) all together.

VIVACE-(Ve-rah-tche;) quick and cheerful.

Voce-(Vo-tche;) voice.

Volti-(Voltee:) turn over.

VOLTI SUBITO-Turn over quickly.

VOCE DI TESTA-The head voice.

VOCE DI PETTO-The chest voice.

In the pronunciation, the syllable which is italicized shows the accent.









do.

down,

Do down,













18

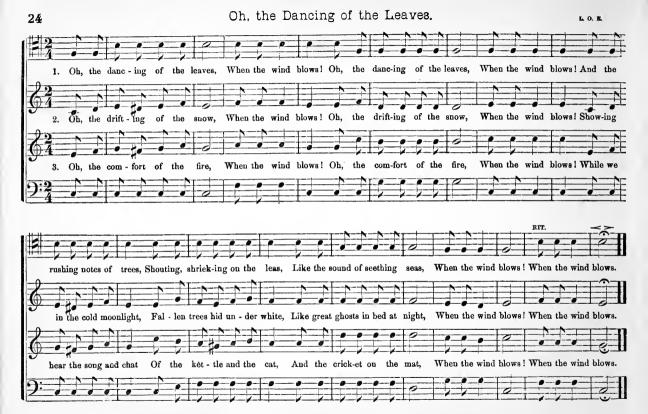


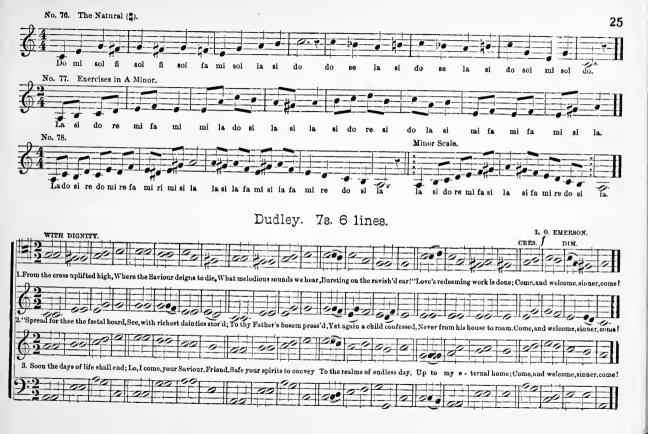












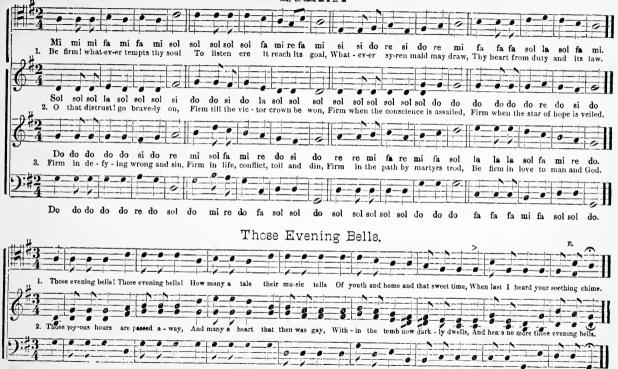
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. In the practice of the folic wag exercises, no attention need be given to the various chords.







8. And so twin be when I am gone, That tune-ful peal will still ring on. While oth er bards she, walk these dells, And sing your traise, sweet evening bella.











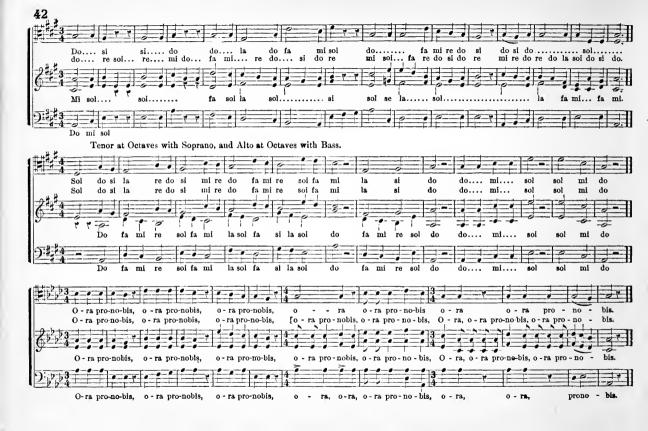
May be sung as a Duet by Soprano and Alto.

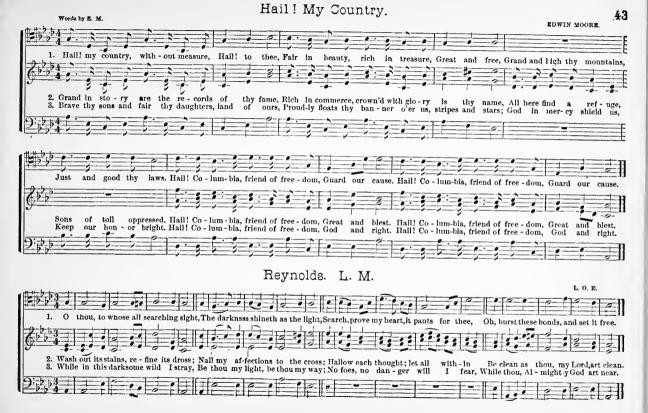






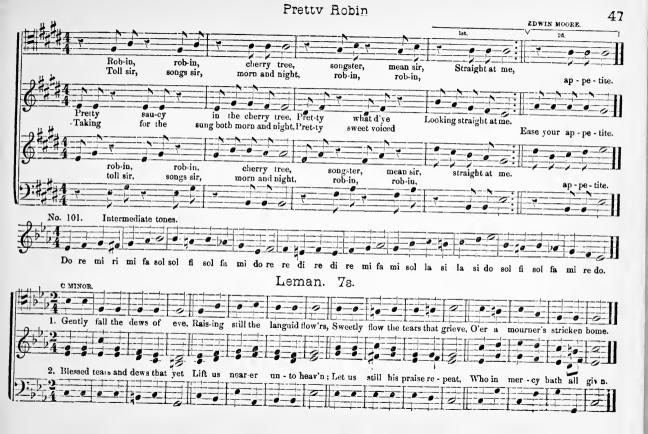












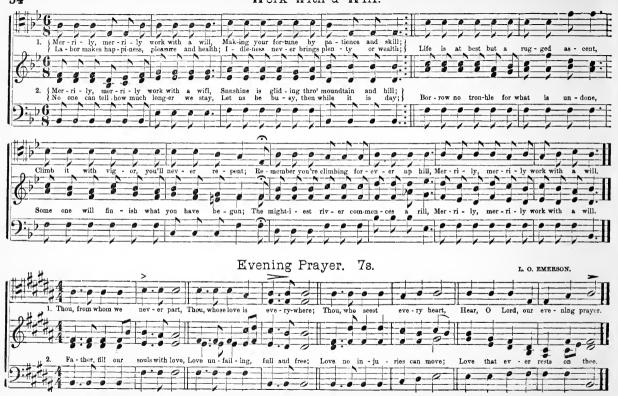
Fifth verse to be song by Basses and T more only, all voices joining in the chorus with power.











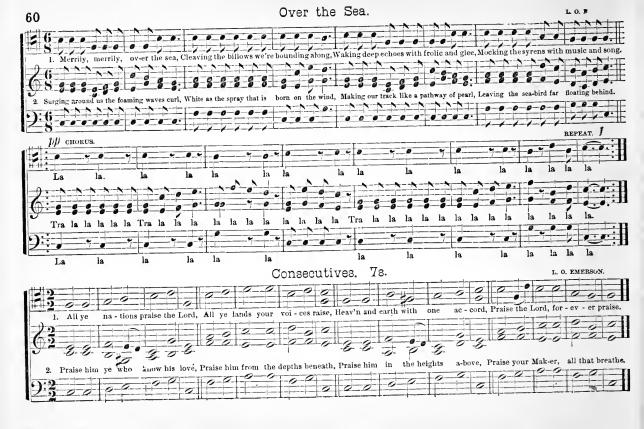












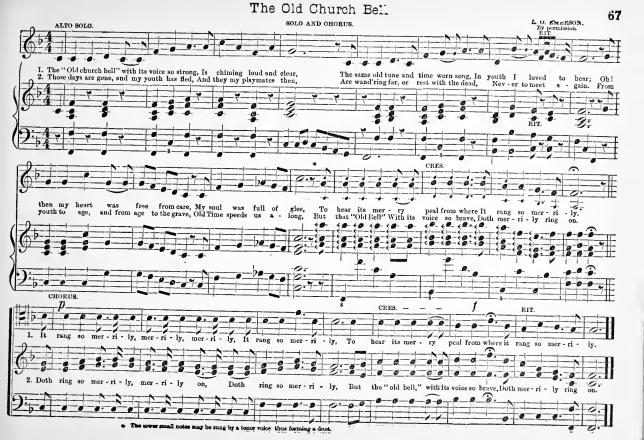






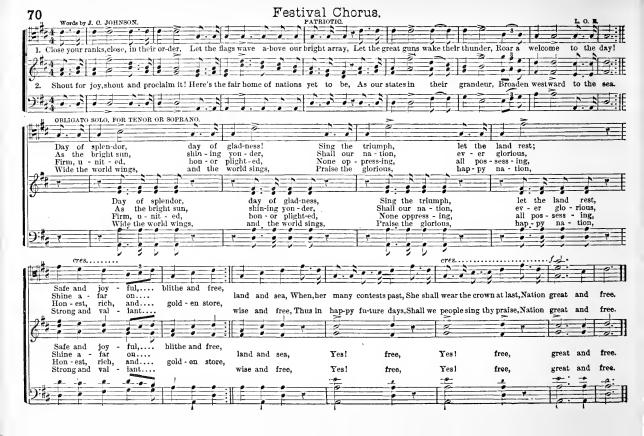




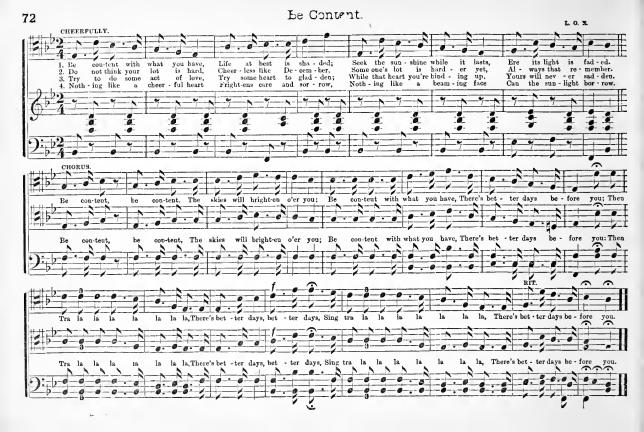




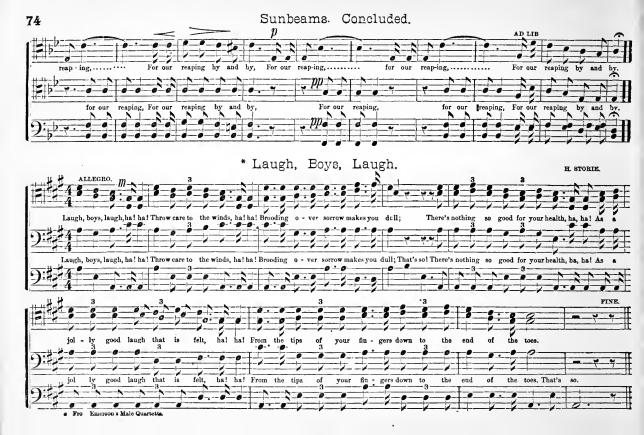


















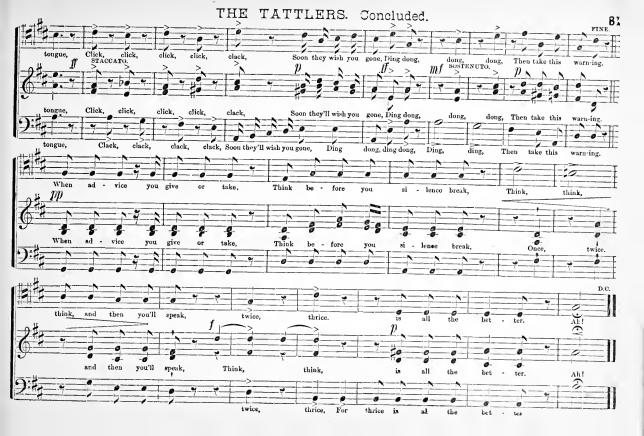




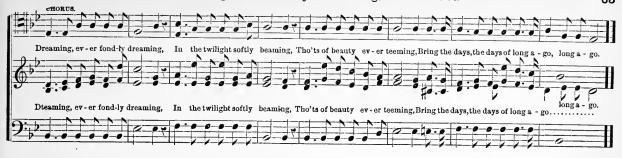
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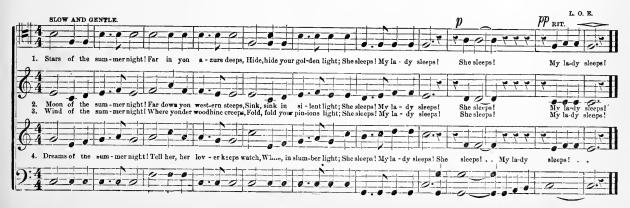








STARS OF THE SUMMER NIGHT.

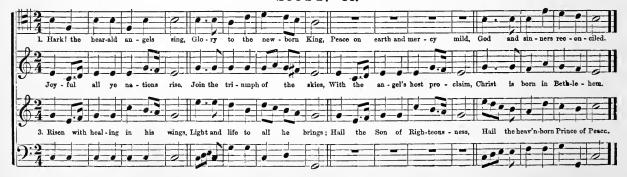






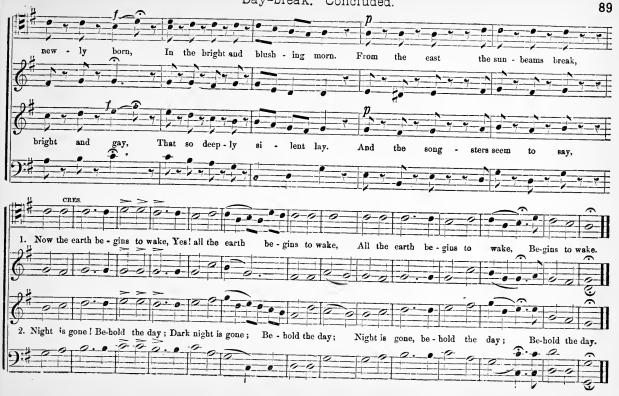


SCOTT. 7s.











plain, And green comes o'er the plain; Then wake, O man, thy vig -ils keep. And let not spring find thee







Exercise No. 1 is designed to give the right direction to the vibrating column of air, which should be concentrated in the front part of the mouth. To aid the pupil in doing this, we have selected the Italian vowel "u," which always has the sound of "oo," as in the word "tool;" to which we have prefixed the consonant "I," which will enable the pupil to make the attack upon the tones with change in the position of the mouth would change the character of the vowet.

opening of the mouth as large as is consistent with maintaining the purity of the common fault. vowel.

more precision.

As the vowels are the only singing sounds, they should be moulded with great care and accuracy.

When once the mouth has assumed the proper position for any vowel sound. it should remain unchanged while that particular vowel is being sung; as any

The emission of sound should be firm and decided. Avoid striking below the Do not pucker the lips, but let them assume an easy position, making the true pitch and sliding up to it; as, from five to eight, &c., which is a bad but

No. 1. Slow, medium power, organ tone.



In the following exercise, commence each measure with the syllable "loo;" | tones. Breathe only at the beginning of each measure. We would advise but when changing into the other vowel sounds indicated, be careful not to practising all the vowel sounds at a given pitch, before a mirror, till the habit is change the direction of the vibrations. Keep the mind, as it were, in the mouth, so as to sense the location of the

formed of placing the mouth in a proper position for each vowel.

No. 2. Medium power, organ tone. loo - ah, loo-ee-o-a-ah,

ARTICULATION. -To gain strength and flexibility in the speech-forming organs, practise Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, and others of a similar character, first with the syllables du, re, mi, &c., till they can be executed rapidly; after which, vocalize them, slowly at first, then increasing by degrees. 2 a, as in late.

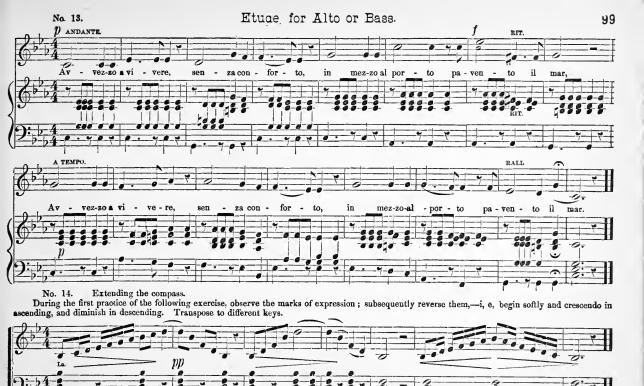












MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTIONS.

- I. Maintain a perfectly erect but easy position of the body while singing.
 - 2. Open the month naturally but freely.
- 3. In taking breath, make as little noise as possible; do it quickly, and without any change in the position of the mouth.
 - 4. Take breath no more frequently than is necessary.
- 5. Never breathe between the syllables of a word; between an adverb and the word it qualifies; between an adjective and its substantive, or at any place which would destroy the meaning.
- 6. The emission of tone should be firm and decided: there should be no hesitancy or drawling, and the tone should be attacked with precision. Avoid striking below the true sound and sliding up to it,—as, from five to eight, &c.,—which is quite a common fault.
- T. Aim to produce a pure, full, free, resonant tone: this can be done only by an unconstrained use of the appropriate organs of sound.
 - 8. Strive not so much to produce power, as breadth and volume.
- As the vowels are the only singing sounds, they should be formed with great care and accuracy, and prolonged from beginning to end without the slightest change in the position of the vocal or speech organs.
- 10. The common fault of passing from the radical and dwelling upon the vanishing sounds, should be carefully avoided. Thus, the word "great," for example, is often sung "grea-ee-t," instead of "grea-t," and "fa-ee-t," instead of "fa-te," &co.

CONSONANTS AND ARTICULATION.

especially in sacred or devotional music. Articulation is dependent upon the consonants, which should be delivered very distinctly, and with great precision. There are comparatively few persons who sing intelligibly; and it is owing in a great measure to the feeble, sluggish and indifferent manner in which the consonants are uttered.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORDS "THE," "MY," ...

- 12. The the indefinite article (A) is often incorrectly prenounced with the sound represented by the letter A in such words as "hate," "mate," &c. The correct sound is like the sound of U in such words as "up," "hut," &c.
- 13. The indefinite article (The), when it occurs before a word beginning with a vowel, should have the long sound of E in "relate"; before a word beginning with a consonant, it should have the same sound as the indefinite article (A), as: the house, the man, the word, &co.
- 14. The word "my" should always be pronounced with the short sound of I, unless in emphatic expression, or in solemn style; and in the latter only in phrases directly associated with solemnity, as in the following: "My God.' Familiar phrases, even in serious or solemn style, should retain the short sound of Y; thus: "My hand, my heart," not, "My hand," nor "Me hand."

THE TERMINATION, "ED."

15. In chanting, the "ed" should always be pronounced as a separate syllable; in singing, it should be pronounced or omitted as the metre requires

THE WORDS-GUIDE, GUARD, REGARD, SKY, KIND.

- 16. "These, in cultivated usage, are pronounced with a slight sound of Y, following G and H." The omission of this sound characterizes the local usage of Scotland and New England. The local mode has, no doubt, the sanction of reason and system; but general custom is the only law of spoken language.
- 17. There is nothing which adds a greater charm to music than a pure, chaste and distinct pronunciation of the language. Observe the same laws is regard to accent, emphasis, &co., that should be observed in good reading; for it is these alone that give force, dignity and character to language.

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THOSE EVENING BELLS.





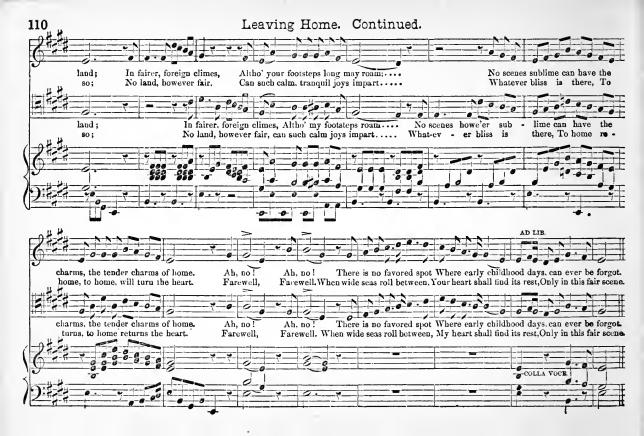


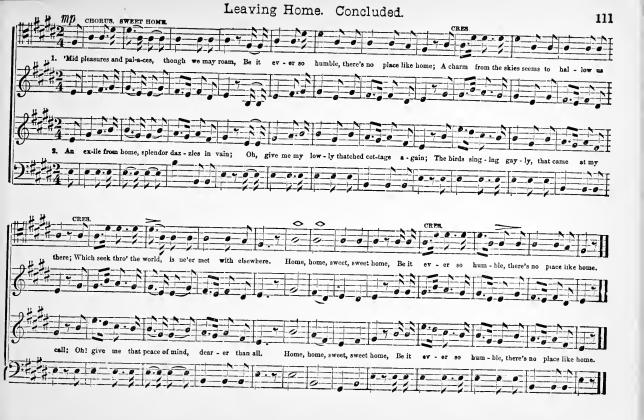


LEAVING HOME.

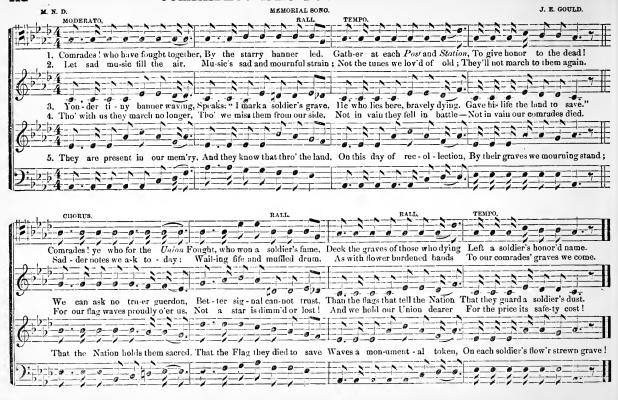


The whole or only the last eight measures, may be sung as chorus after each verse.





COMRADES! WHO FOUGHT TOGETHER.





























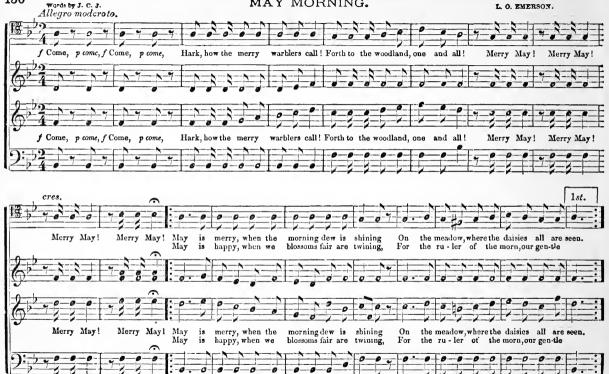




Thou art faithful. Continued.























ANGEL OF PEACE.

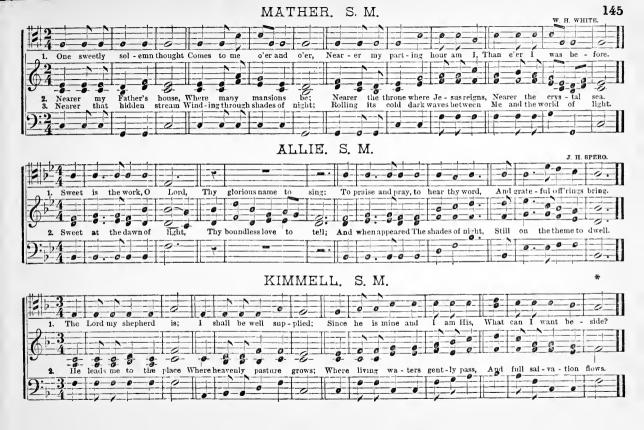
KELLER'S AMERICAN HYMN.

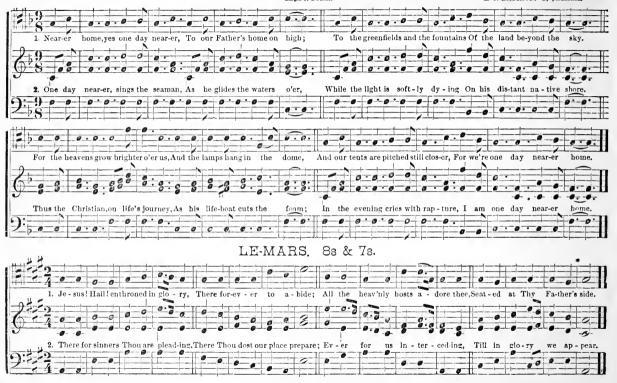
Sing 1st Verse, f, 2d Verse, pp, 3d Verse, ff. Words by Dr. O. W. HOLMES. Music by M. KELLER. 1. Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long! Spread thy waite wings to the sunshine of love! Come while our voices are blended in song. Fiv to our ark like the storm-beaten dove! 2. Brothers we meet, on this al-tar of thine Mingling the gifts we have gathered for thee, Sweet with the olors of myrtle and pine, Breeze of the prairie and breath of the ₩£ 3. Angels of Bethlehem, answer the strain! Hark! a new birth-song is filling the skyl Loud as the storm-wind that tumbles the main, Bid the full breath of the organ reply, m f CRES. Fly to our ark on the wings of the dove, Speed o'er the far sounding billows of song, Crowned with thine olive-leaf garland of love, An-gel of Peace, thou hast waited too long! Sweeter the ju-cense we of ter to thee, Brothers once more round this altar of thine! Meadow and mountain and forest and seal Sweet is the fragrance of myrtle and pine, CRES. Let the load tempest of voi - ces re - ply, Roll its long surge like the earth-shaking main! Swell the vast song till it mounts to the sky! Angels of Beth-le-hem, e - cho the strain! By Permission.















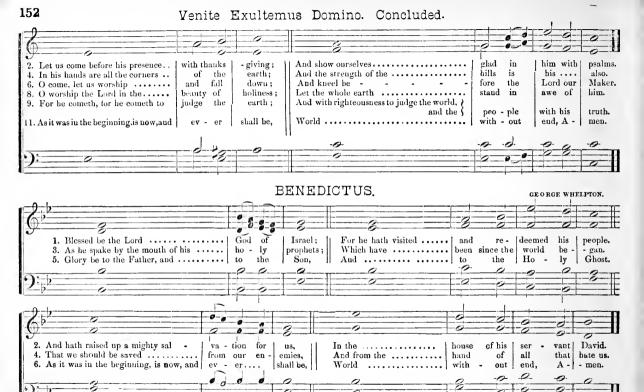


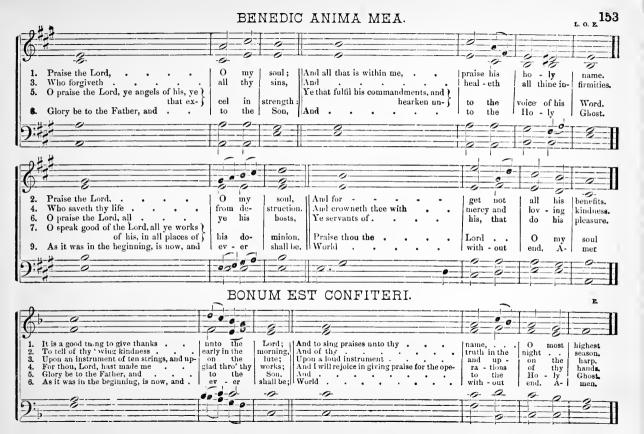
ON CHANTING.

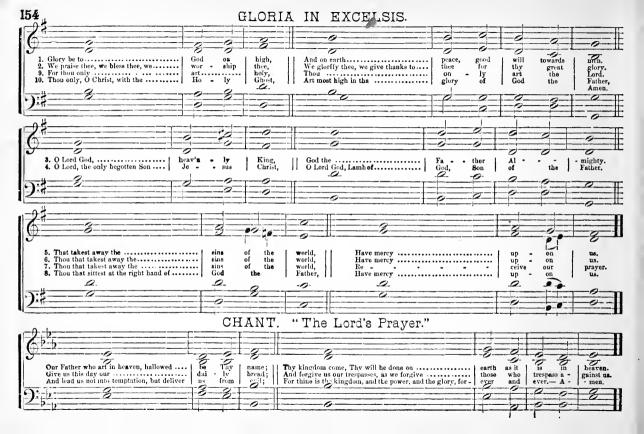
The beautiful simplicity of the Chart, its great antiquity, and its appropriateness to the services of the sanctuary, all tend to render it very desirable as an important auxiliary in the worship of God. It is the simplest form of musical expression, and "is a species of melody between the characters of airs and recitative." Chanting was first established by St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, towards the close of the fourth century. He derived it, as St. Augustine informs us, from the Greeks. The Chant thus established by St. Ambrose continued in use, with few alterations, till the time of Pope Gregory the Great, who enlarged and improved it; and who is the author of the so-called "Gregorian Chant." The chant in its common or single form, contains two musical phrases: the first consists of a reciting, or chanting note, and a cadence of two measures; the second, of a reciting note and a cadence of three measures. A double chant is simply two single chants united. Any other form of chant than the above described would be called peculiar. There is no particular time to be given to the reciting note; it is to be made longer or shorter according to the number of words to be recited to it. The words should neither be dwelt upon, nor drawled, nor shot out of the mouth, but should be uttered in a neat and finished manner, about as fast as a good reader would read them; observing the same laws in regard to accent, emphasis, pauses, &c., that should be observed in reading. Let the cadences be sung in strict time, yet not too slow. Lean more towards the speaking than the singing style. In some churches the style of chanting is so rapid that the effect of the words is almost wholly lost; and the opposite extreme of chanting too slow, and of drawling out the cadences is nearly as bad. Neither are in good taste, or in keeping with true devotional feeling; for devotion should be the controlling end of all music in the sanctuary, and reverence and dignity should characterize the whole performance. We should not forget the injunction of the Apostle, tolet all things be done "decently and in order." There is nothing which lends a greater charm and beauty to music than a pure, chaste, and distinct pronunciation of the words. If we enter into the spirit and meaning of them with our whole heart, we shall not be likely to go astray.

VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO.

| • 0 | | , | | | | E. |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 6 - 0 | -, 0 0 | 0 | | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 |
| 1. O come, let us sing un 3. For the Lord is a 5. The sea is his, and 7. For he is the 10. Glory be to the Father, and | to the great he Lord onr to the | Lord; God; made it; God; Son: | Let us heartily rejoice in the And a great | par - ed pasture and the | our sal- bove all the dry sheep of his | vation. gods. land. hands. Ghost. |
| 9: | | | | -0- | 0 0 | |







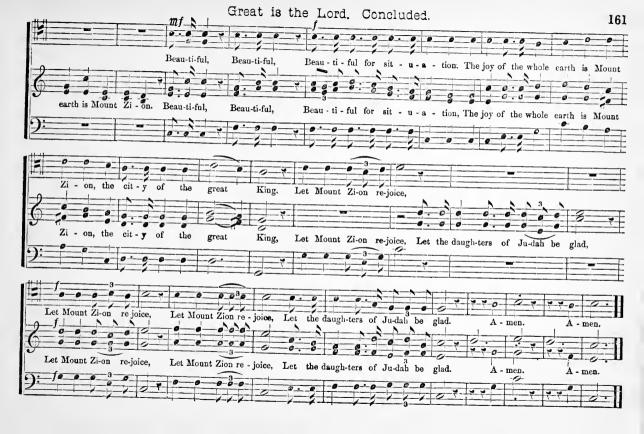














Hark the jcyful Songs of Angels.



Sow - ing the tares, sow - - ing, We plead for for - giveness for sow - - ing the tares.

A prisoner in the Maryland Penitentiary after bearing Mr. D. L. Moody, retires to his cell and wrote the above words, and handed tuen to Mr. Moody, who had them read at the Maryland Institute the same day.

ing, sow-ing the tares, We plead for for - giveness for sowing, sow-ing the tares,

And plead for for - give-ness for sowing the tares. Sow - -

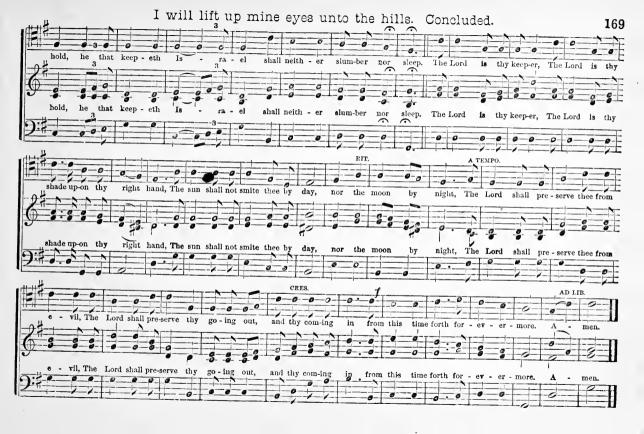
^{*} A prisoner in the Maryland Penitentiary after neuron Mr. D. L. Moody, retires to his cell and wrote the above words, and handed tuem to Mr. Moody, who had them read at the Maryland Institute the same day

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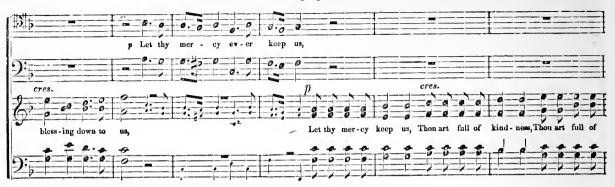




















sky.

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pal

Far a - way, far a - way To the re-gions of the blest, Far a - way.











It is a good thing to give thanks. Continued.











praise ye Him,

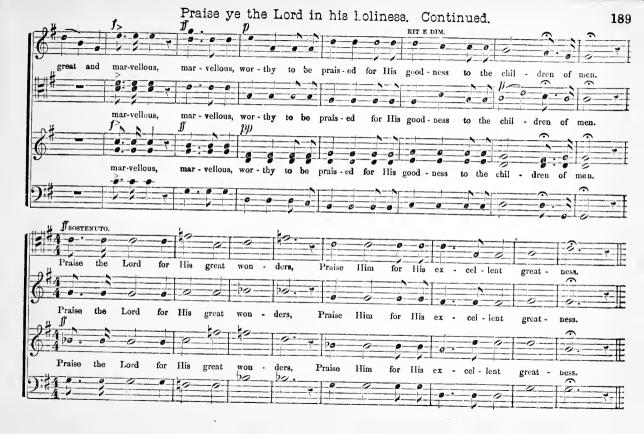
in the firmament of

His power,

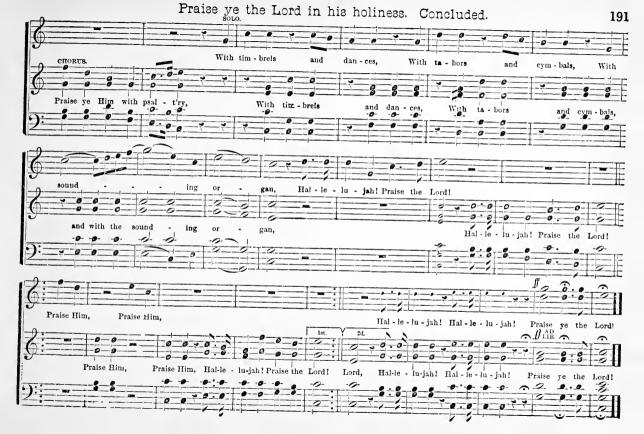
Praise ye the Lord, the

Lord in His ho - li-ness, Praise ye Him,









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